



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : AUSTRALIA
JUNE QUARTER 1977



INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics —

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MAIN FEATURES

In the six months ended June 1977 there were 718,100 working days lost through industrial disputes compared with 1.4 million in the same period in 1976 and 1.9 million in the same six months in 1975.

For disputes which ended in the June quarter 1977 —

- those that lasted one day or less accounted for 43 per cent of total disputes and 57 per cent of workers involved. (Table 3)
- 41 per cent of disputes, 36 per cent of workers involved and 31 per cent of working days lost concerned managerial policy (as defined) and claims for wages accounted for 42 per cent of working days lost. (Table 4)
- 54 per cent of disputes were settled by resumption without negotiation; these disputes accounted for 62 per cent of total workers involved. (Table 5)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This bulletin contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly bulletin *Industrial Disputes* (Catalogue No. 6321.0. Previously Ref. No. 6.27) which contains a summary of the major stoppages in each month.

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which ended in the quarter. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2, which are based on disputes in progress during the quarter.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1.

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at, the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole, for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes — in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following

year. Disputes not settled at the end of a quarter are not counted in the number of disputes for the following quarter, but additional workers involved and working days and wages lost are included. Therefore average days lost per worker involved on a quarterly basis are not comparable with the yearly averages.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics 1975* (Catalogue No. 6101.0. Previously Ref. No. 6.61) and earlier issues of this bulletin.

Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

Causes

16. The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows :

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers — computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions — safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning — employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union

disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

Other. Disputes concerning — protest directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

Mediation. The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation.

(a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.

(b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.

(a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts : (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

Closing down the establishment permanently.

Resumption without negotiation.

Other methods.

18. All publications produced by the ABS are listed in *Catalogue of Publications 1977* (No. 1101.0. Previously Ref. No. 1.8)

Symbols and other usages

In this bulletin figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly) and working days lost have been rounded to the nearest hundred and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

* Less than 50 or less than \$500.

† Less than 0.05 per cent.

.. Nil

R. J. CAMERON
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1975 TO JUNE QUARTER 1977

Period	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total	Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
AUSTRALIA							
1975	2,432	1,343.8	54.1	1,398.0	3,509.9	2.5	95,761
1976	2,055	2,137.3	52.6	2,189.9	3,799.2	1.7	114,552
Quarter ended –							
1975							
June	703	556.9	24.0	580.9	1,556.1	2.7	42,022
September	701	212.8	15.9	228.7	1,115.2	4.9	31,307
December	451	411.4	11.2	422.6	515.8	1.2	13,857
1976							
March	592	125.7	19.0	144.7	506.5	3.5	14,588
June	497	522.2	12.2	534.4	867.3	1.6	25,965
September	509	1,395.7	12.1	1,407.8	2,020.8	1.4	60,055
December	457	93.6	9.3	102.9	404.6	3.9	13,944
1977							
March	538	112.4	13.5	126.0	307.3	2.4	10,299
June	517	130.7	17.5	148.2	410.8	2.8	15,418
STATES AND TERRITORIES							
1976 –							
N.S.W.	955	929.9	12.0	941.9	1,456.5	1.6	43,426
Vic.	322	621.8	25.5	647.3	1,420.0	2.2	42,118
Qld	319	314.0	3.7	317.7	426.0	1.3	13,451
S.A.	118	129.0	1.3	130.4	151.8	1.2	4,285
W.A.	250	92.4	8.3	100.7	252.1	2.5	8,462
Tas.	43	29.7	1.2	30.9	62.2	2.0	1,793
N.T.	29	7.4	0.4	7.8	15.3	2.0	521
A.C.T.	19	13.0	0.1	13.1	15.4	1.2	496
June quarter 1977 –							
N.S.W.	260	54.1	3.5	57.6	102.4	1.8	3,797
Vic.	74	17.6	6.5	24.1	111.3	4.6	3,929
Qld	79	25.3	2.8	28.1	61.7	2.2	2,261
S.A.	25	8.2	0.9	9.1	10.9	1.2	368
W.A.	55	19.6	2.7	22.3	114.9	5.2	4,700
Tas.	16	1.7	0.9	2.6	6.2	2.4	220
N.T.	2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.4	27
A.C.T.	6	4.1	0.1	4.3	2.9	0.7	116

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, JUNE QUARTER 1977

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
B	Mining	29	2	18	..	33	6	88
	Coal mining	23	..	16	..	..	..	39
	Other mining	6	2	2	..	33	6	49
C	Manufacturing	138	43	25	13	5	2	226
	Food, beverages and tobacco	20	11	12	4	1	..	48
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4	2	1	2	1	1	11
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	8	3	..	..	..	1	12
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	99	25	11	4	2	..	141
	Other manufacturing	7	1	1	2	1	..	12
D	Electricity, gas and water	5	2	2	..	2	..	11
E	Construction	31	12	19	7	4	2	76
F	Wholesale and retail trade	7	1	..	..	1	1	10
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	30	8	12	3	8	4	69
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	7	1	..	..	1	..	10
	Railway transport; air transport	10	2	8	2	2	2	29
	Water transport	13	5	4	1	5	2	30
	Stevedoring services	7	3	3	..	3	..	16
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	6	2	1	1	2	2	14
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3	1	..	1	1	..	6
I,J,K	Other industries	17	5	2	1	1	1	30
	Total	260	74	79	25	55	16	517
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	*	..	..	..	*
B	Mining	5.4	*	5.3	..	6.5	1.7	19.0
	Coal mining	4.5	..	5.0	..	..	..	9.5
	Other mining	0.9	*	0.3	..	6.5	1.7	9.5
C	Manufacturing	23.7	8.9	10.8	7.4	1.6	0.3	52.6
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.3	1.8	6.9	1.0	0.1	..	14.0
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	*	..	*	..	..	0.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.0	0.3	*	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.4	0.2	..	..	..	*	0.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	17.2	6.5	3.8	6.1	1.0	..	34.6
	Other manufacturing	0.8	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	1.2
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.3	0.3	0.3	..	2.3	..	4.1
E	Construction	6.5	1.9	6.4	0.4	1.9	0.1	17.7
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.6	0.5	..	..	6.2	*	7.3
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	17.7	9.9	4.9	0.9	3.5	0.4	38.3
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	10.5	3.1	..	..	*	..	14.3
	Railway transport; air transport	3.9	5.6	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	15.0
	Water transport	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.2	2.9	0.1	9.0
	Stevedoring services	0.7	0.2	0.7	..	2.4	..	3.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	5.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.1	*	..	0.1	*	..	0.3
I,J,K	Other industries	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	8.9
	Total	57.6	24.1	28.1	9.1	22.3	2.6	148.2

For footnotes see page 6.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES, JUNE QUARTER 1977 - continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry (a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	*	..	..	..	*
B	Mining	22.5	1.1	10.4	..	92.9	3.4	130.3
	Coal mining	21.5	..	8.8	..	..	..	30.3
	Other mining	1.0	1.1	1.6	..	92.9	3.4	100.0
C	Manufacturing	44.2	76.7	35.6	8.4	3.2	0.1	168.2
	Food, beverages and tobacco	12.3	58.9	29.8	2.8	0.1	..	103.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	0.1	2.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	25.0	13.7	4.6	4.8	0.8	..	48.9
	Other manufacturing	4.1	2.0	1.0	0.6	2.1	..	9.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	0.7	0.4	0.2	..	2.3	..	3.7
E	Construction	8.6	9.9	9.0	0.7	4.3	1.1	33.7
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1.4	4.4	0.4	..	6.6	0.3	13.1
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	20.0	15.5	5.6	1.7	5.5	0.8	50.3
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	8.3	1.3	..	..	0.1	..	9.8
	Railway transport; air transport	5.9	12.2	4.6	1.5	1.1	0.7	26.9
	Water transport	5.8	2.0	1.0	0.2	4.4	0.1	13.5
	Stevedoring services	2.0	0.2	0.3	..	3.8	..	6.4
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	7.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	0.3	*	..	*	*	..	0.3
I,J,K	Other industries	4.7	3.2	0.4	*	0.1	0.5	11.2
	Total	102.4	111.3	61.7	10.9	114.9	6.2	410.8
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)								
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
B	Mining	998	69	507	..	3,908	132	5,614
	Coal mining	986	..	444	..	..	..	1,431
	Other mining	12	69	62	..	3,908	132	4,184
C	Manufacturing	1,432	2,324	1,131	256	98	5	5,246
	Food, beverages and tobacco	386	1,733	941	83	4	..	3,147
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	3	..	2	..	..	6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	57	33	7	6	7	2	111
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	36	39	..	..	..	2	77
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	806	450	148	147	24	..	1,576
	Other manufacturing	147	66	35	18	63	..	330
D	Electricity, gas and water	23	15	6	..	93	..	136
E	Construction	291	442	322	23	158	37	1,276
F	Wholesale and retail trade	41	173	15	..	210	7	446
G,H	Transport and storage; communication	840	804	263	86	230	39	2,310
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	279	46	..	..	2	..	330
	Railway transport; air transport	315	679	225	76	60	34	1,434
	Water transport	246	79	38	10	168	5	547
	Stevedoring services	78	8	11	..	144	..	242
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	168	71	27	10	24	5	305
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4	1	..	1	*	..	6
I,J,K	Other industries	167	101	16	2	3	..	382
	Total	3,797	3,929	2,261	368	4,700	220	15,418

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification - see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see Table 1, page 4).

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND DURATION, AUSTRALIA, JUNE QUARTER 1977 (a)

Duration (working days)	Mining		Manufacturing		Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Up to 1 day	24	13	67	16	33	10	24	30	217	% 42.8
Over 1 to 2 days	10	14	29	14	12	1	12	8	100	19.7
Over 2 to 3 days	2	5	13	19	3	1	10	4	57	11.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1	6	7	12	3	1	2	1	33	6.5
5 to less than 10 days	2	6	10	10	15	1	1	11	56	11.0
10 to less than 20 days	1	..	9	12	6	..	1	1	30	5.9
20 to less than 40 days	..	1	4	4	1	..	..	1	11	2.2
40 days and over	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	0.6
Total	40	45	140	88	74	14	50	56	507	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					- '000 -					%
Up to 1 day	6.0	2.5	26.5	3.2	5.4	2.3	15.7	11.0	72.6	57.3
Over 1 to 2 days	1.0	1.8	3.1	3.3	4.2	0.1	3.6	1.1	18.3	14.4
Over 2 to 3 days	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.7	0.1	1.2	9.4	0.5	16.0	12.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.1	0.4	0.8	3.5	*	*	0.6	0.1	5.5	4.4
5 to less than 10 days	0.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.4	*	*	0.9	8.4	6.6
10 to less than 20 days	1.6	..	0.5	1.6	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	4.1	3.2
20 to less than 40 days	..	*	0.3	1.4	*	..	..	0.1	1.8	1.4
40 days and over	..	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	*	†
Total	9.5	7.2	34.3	17.3	11.4	3.7	29.5	13.8	126.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					- '000 -					%
Up to 1 day	5.9	1.3	10.4	2.5	2.1	0.9	9.9	6.7	39.7	13.9
Over 1 to 2 days	1.7	2.6	4.4	6.2	7.2	0.2	5.6	1.8	29.7	10.4
Over 2 to 3 days	0.3	0.8	3.9	7.8	0.4	3.6	20.9	1.2	38.8	13.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.4	1.3	3.0	13.9	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.3	21.6	7.6
5 to less than 10 days	3.8	14.9	11.0	10.1	9.6	0.3	0.1	7.1	56.9	20.0
10 to less than 20 days	17.9	..	5.4	20.1	2.5	..	2.7	0.7	49.3	17.3
20 to less than 40 days	..	1.1	8.7	34.8	0.8	..	..	1.2	46.6	16.3
40 days and over	..	..	0.3	1.8	0.4	..	..	..	2.5	0.9
Total	30.1	22.0	47.0	97.0	23.2	5.1	41.6	19.0	285.0	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
					- \$'000 -					%
Up to 1 day	292	28	325	83	75	34	353	247	1,438	13.4
Over 1 to 2 days	78	111	134	198	247	6	331	53	1,158	10.8
Over 2 to 3 days	12	41	124	231	16	137	1,090	42	1,691	15.8
Over 3 to less than 5 days	18	56	98	467	4	4	103	10	760	7.1
5 to less than 10 days	183	638	336	309	434	11	2	253	2,166	20.3
10 to less than 20 days	841	..	181	627	93	..	110	25	1,877	17.6
20 to less than 40 days	..	68	302	1,088	30	..	..	36	1,523	14.2
40 days and over	..	..	9	55	16	..	..	..	79	0.7
Total	1,423	943	1,509	3,057	914	192	1,989	665	10,692	100.0

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 — see paragraph 2, page 1. Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES, AUSTRALIA, JUNE QUARTER 1977 (a)

Cause of dispute (b)	Mining		Manufacturing		Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries	All industries	Per cent of total
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
										%
Wages	4	6	27	30	17	..	25	12	121	23.9
Hours of work	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	8	1.6
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	6	11	2.2
Managerial policy	17	15	69	36	29	4	13	23	206	40.6
Physical working conditions	6	12	20	12	12	6	10	9	87	17.2
Trade unionism	7	7	14	4	12	4	..	5	53	10.5
Other	5	4	5	4	1	..	1	1	21	4.1
Total	40	45	140	88	74	14	50	56	507	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	3.5	0.7	3.9	3.6	5.2	..	17.7	1.9	36.4	28.7
Hours of work	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.1	..	..	..	..	2.6	2.1
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	..	0.1	..	0.3	..	*	2.8	3.2	2.5
Managerial policy	2.8	3.1	16.8	9.9	2.8	2.6	1.8	5.5	45.3	35.8
Physical working conditions	0.5	1.1	2.5	3.0	1.0	0.4	9.7	3.0	21.3	16.8
Trade unionism	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	..	0.3	6.6	5.2
Other	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.5	0.1	..	0.3	0.2	11.2	8.9
Total	9.5	7.2	34.3	17.3	11.4	3.7	29.5	13.8	126.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					— '000 —					%
Wages	20.0	2.5	16.0	34.3	5.7	..	33.8	6.9	119.3	41.9
Hours of work	3.6	*	0.9	0.1	..	..	..	..	4.6	1.6
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	..	..	0.2	..	2.5	..	*	3.4	6.1	2.1
Managerial policy	3.6	16.1	17.2	30.9	8.7	4.2	1.1	6.0	87.9	30.8
Physical working conditions	0.8	1.5	5.6	30.7	1.3	0.6	5.3	1.2	47.0	16.5
Trade unionism	1.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	5.0	0.3	..	1.4	12.8	4.5
Other	1.1	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.1	..	1.4	0.1	7.2	2.5
Total	30.1	22.0	47.0	97.0	23.2	5.1	41.6	19.0	285.0	100.0

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 — see paragraph 2, page 1. Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification — see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) For nature of classification see page 2.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, JUNE QUARTER 1977 (a)

Method of settlement (b)	Mining		Manufacturing		Construc- tion	Transport and storage; communication		Other indust- ries	All indust- ries	Per cent of total
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equip- ment	Other		Steve- doring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
Negotiation	6	21	25	20	20	..	13	6	111	% 21.9
Mediation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	8	8	22	5	..	3	12	58	11.4
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	18	15	13	2	9	5	62	12.2
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	33	16	89	30	35	12	25	32	272	53.6
Other methods	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	0.4
Total	40	45	140	88	74	14	50	56	507	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
					– '000 –					%
Negotiation	0.9	2.1	2.7	5.0	3.6	..	2.0	1.6	17.9	14.1
Mediation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	2.4	1.2	3.2	0.3	..	0.7	1.5	9.3	7.3
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	†
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	2.4	3.1	0.7	0.2	11.6	0.9	18.8	14.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	7.0	2.7	28.0	5.4	6.9	3.5	15.1	9.7	78.4	61.9
Other methods	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.1	0.7	0.6
Total	9.5	7.2	34.3	17.3	11.4	3.7	29.5	13.8	126.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
					– '000 –					%
Negotiation	4.4	4.1	7.6	17.7	6.7	..	6.1	1.4	47.9	16.8
Mediation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State legislation –										
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	..	14.5	8.2	15.5	0.9	..	1.7	3.3	44.0	15.4
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.6	0.2
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation –										
(a) Industrial Tribunals under –										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	15.9	28.6	6.4	0.3	23.7	6.0	80.9	28.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	6.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Closing down the establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resumption without negotiation	7.8	3.4	15.3	32.9	8.7	4.8	10.1	7.4	90.4	31.7
Other methods	..	..	..	2.4	..	..	..	0.9	3.3	1.2
Total	30.1	22.0	47.0	97.0	23.2	5.1	41.6	19.0	285.0	100.0

(a) Figures in this table relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 – see paragraph 2, page 1. Classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification – see paragraph 3, page 1. (b) For nature of classification see page 3.

TABLE 6. ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED, AUSTRALIA, (a)

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Quarter ended –		Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1976	December	159	4.5	1.6	17.1	3.6	604
	1977	March	185	4.7	4.2	16.5	6.9	543
		June	184	4.7	3.7	18.9	6.6	682
50 and under 100	1976	December	108	7.7	2.7	26.3	5.6	893
	1977	March	103	7.3	6.4	18.4	7.7	631
		June	94	6.6	5.2	24.2	8.5	827
100 and under 200	1976	December	88	12.7	4.5	67.5	14.2	2,720
	1977	March	87	12.2	10.8	33.6	14.1	1,089
		June	86	12.3	9.7	39.9	14.0	1,393
200 and under 400	1976	December	65	17.8	6.3	60.4	12.7	1,927
	1977	March	62	18.3	16.1	37.8	15.8	1,368
		June	68	19.2	15.1	45.4	15.9	1,679
400 and under 1,000	1976	December	47	32.2	11.4	125.8	26.5	4,017
	1977	March	55	36.6	32.3	90.7	38.0	3,219
		June	54	33.6	26.5	84.0	29.5	2,902
1,000 and under 2,000	1976	December	16	20.3	7.2	134.0	28.3	4,625
	1977	March	10	14.4	12.7	25.9	10.8	735
		June	12	16.9	13.3	41.2	14.4	1,774
2,000 and under 3,000	1976	December	4	10.5	3.7	23.7	5.0	843
	1977	March	1	2.9	2.6	0.4	0.2	13
		June	5	11.1	8.8	13.3	4.7	623
3,000 and over	1976	December	2	176.5	62.5	19.5	4.1	710
	1977	March	3	16.9	14.9	15.5	6.5	517
		June	4	22.3	17.6	18.2	6.4	813
Total	1976	December	489	282.2	100.0	474.2	100.0	16,339
	1977	March	506	113.3	100.0	238.9	100.0	8,116
		June	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692

For footnotes see below.

TABLE 7. ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA, (a)

Total working days lost	Quarter ended –		Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
				Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1976	December	200	15.8	5.6	8.3	1.8	273
	1977	March	225	15.5	13.6	9.5	4.0	323
		June	219	15.4	12.1	9.3	3.3	330
100 and under 500	1976	December	156	22.3	7.9	36.4	7.7	1,225
	1977	March	178	35.6	31.5	45.2	18.9	1,522
		June	181	35.1	27.7	43.8	15.4	1,596
500 and under 1,000	1976	December	54	16.3	5.8	38.7	8.2	1,279
	1977	March	55	21.9	19.4	40.0	16.7	1,349
		June	40	20.9	16.5	28.8	10.1	1,058
1,000 and under 2,000	1976	December	35	19.9	7.0	47.4	10.0	1,421
	1977	March	27	13.6	12.0	36.7	15.4	1,241
		June	30	17.7	13.9	41.5	14.6	1,522
2,000 and under 5,000	1976	December	24	23.7	8.4	70.8	14.9	2,250
	1977	March	12	6.8	6.0	32.8	13.7	1,036
		June	31	25.9	20.4	88.2	31.0	3,115
5,000 and under 10,000	1976	December	9	8.5	3.0	65.7	13.9	2,235
	1977	March	8	19.2	16.9	53.2	22.3	1,776
		June	1	2.3	1.8	5.1	1.8	264
10,000 and over	1976	December	11	175.8	62.3	207.0	43.7	7,655
	1977	March	1	0.7	0.6	21.5	9.0	868
		June	5	9.4	7.4	68.3	24.0	2,807
Total	1976	December	489	282.2	100.0	474.2	100.0	16,339
	1977	March	506	113.3	100.0	238.9	100.0	8,116
		June	507	126.7	100.0	285.0	100.0	10,692

(a) Quarterly figures in these tables relate to disputes that ended in the quarter and may not agree with figures shown in Tables 1 and 2 – see paragraph 2, page 1.